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ILLUSTRATED PROGRAMME
OF THE
Centennial Celebration

IN NEW YORK, APRIL, 1889.

1789.



1889.

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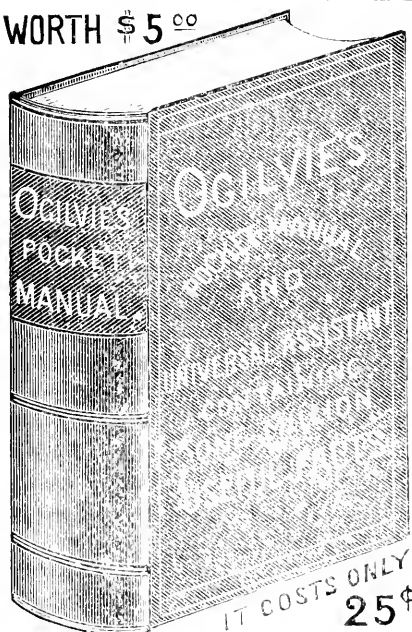
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PROGRAMME

OF THE

Grand Centennial Celebration.

◁ 1789—1889 ▷

How the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of President Washington Will Be Celebrated—Throngs of Visitors from Every State in the Union Will Crowd the Streets—The Harbor Resplendent with Men-of-War and Merchant Marine Rich with Bunting—Military Organizations and Industrial Exhibits in Two Monster Processions—The Magnificent Decorations Which Will Span the Streets Along the Line of March—Arrangements for the Reception of President Harrison as on the Day when Washington Arrived—The Ball at the Metropolitan Opera-House and the Big Banquet—A Valuable Art Exhibit of Old Historic Paintings—The Men Who Have Arranged the Programmes.

A programme for the approaching Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington was first put forward early in February of 1888, or something more than fourteen months ago. It was a very modest affair compared with the official programme which was finally adopted and printed about ten days ago. It suggested in the first place that the celebration be confined if possible to one day, that is to say, April 30, 1889, pointing out, however, that it might be necessary to have the naval parade in the harbor on the afternoon of the day before.

The naval parade, according to this original plan, would be participated in by vessels belonging to the United States and foreign countries, such as France, England, and Germany, which would (still according to the programme) be especially interested in the event. The accent was probably contemplated to fall on England in making this statement. In addition to the naval parade it was proposed to have a grand military parade in which military organizations from the different cities, as well as from New York State and New York City, should be invited to take part.

Other suggestions were as follows: The different trades should also be invited to take part in the parade. Some formal exercises should take place on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, where Washington was inaugurated, and also in St. Paul's Church, where Washington attended service on the date of his inauguration. Possibly in addition some further literary exercises should be held at the Metropolitan Opera-House, including, among other things, an oration and a poem. After the literary exercises were over and the parade had taken place it would be a good idea to have a banquet in the evening which the President of the United States and other guests invited should attend. It

would be an excellent idea if a Memorial Exhibition containing Washington relics, and also an exhibition of portraits of Washington and Cabinet and others who assisted in the inauguration should be held in this city during the month of April, 1889.

ELABORATING THE PROGRAMME.

This was the first rough programme. The elaboration and amplification of it, together with the numerous modifications and positive additions, will be readily noted by every body who has been made familiar with the details of the accepted plans on which the various committees are now proceeding. It will be observed that the celebration which was originally to occupy one day and possibly the afternoon of the preceding day, will according to present arrangements fill out three days, two of which will be legal holidays. The Quixotic idea of inviting the vessels of England to participate in a jubilation over the establishment of one of its colonies separate and distinct from the mother country was, of course, abandoned in due time.

The literary exercises at the Metropolitan Opera-House gave place to the Centennial Ball, which has furnished more material for gossip and description than any other feature of the celebration, and the oration and poem in consequence were transferred to the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building and amplified the programme of literary exercises at this point. The proposed Memorial Exhibition of Washington relics, which was put originally in the care of a sub-committee, was afterwards merged in the Art Exhibition and now forms a part of it. These are the important changes which have been grafted on the first plan. The development of new and attractive ideas may easily be traced in the course of the narrative of preparations here set down.

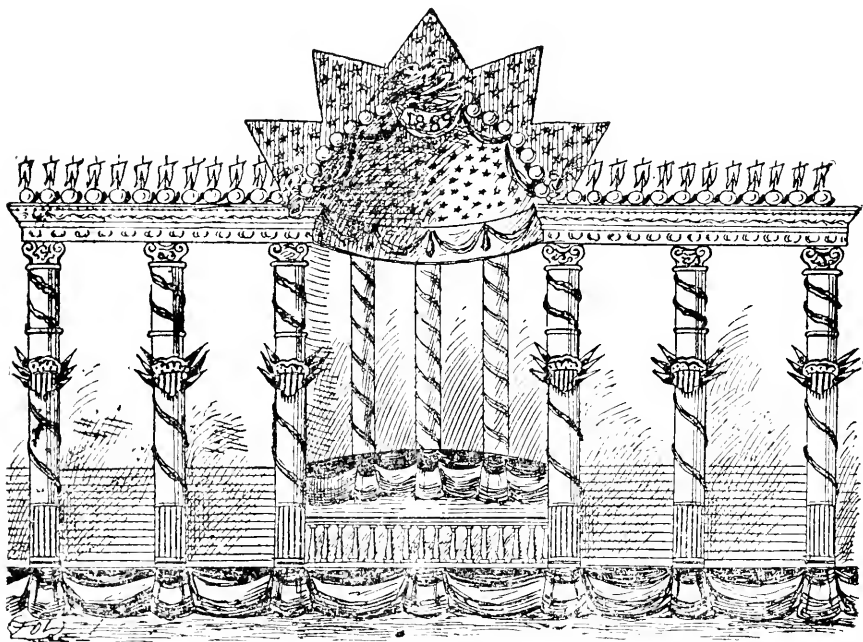
WHERE THE IDEA ORIGINATED.

A long and interesting period of gestation, however, had preceded even the promulgation of the circular outlining the original programme. This had extended back to 1884, or over a period of at least four years. There has been considerable discussion as to who is entitled to the credit of having first suggested the idea of a Washington Centennial, but the discussion would appear to be to a great extent a very trifling one. The Centennial of the foundation of the Government was bound to come, and the suggestion of celebrating it appropriately would necessarily flow from a great many sources almost at the same time. As a mere matter of history the New York Historical Society seems to have formulated the idea earlier than any other body of men or any individual. On the night of the day when Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1885, the Society held a stated meeting, and, after resolving that the Centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington should be celebrated, a committee was appointed to report a plan for the carrying out of the purpose of the Society in a manner suitable for the occasion—the commemoration of the most important event in the history of the city, State, and the nation.

Nothing practical, however, came of the Historical Society's movement, and nearly two years later the Chamber of Commerce went through substantially the same formula with somewhat more imposing results, but nothing of a more practical nature. The Chamber of Commerce resolutions, which were introduced by Nathaniel Niles, declared that the day was the "birthday of the Government of the United States," and asked for the appointment of a committee of five to consider and report appropriate action. The committee of five was accordingly appointed, and made a first report April 1, 1886. This report suggested the appointing of a committee to prepare a bill to be presented to Congress for the purpose of having April 30, 1889, made a national holiday, and securing an appropriation from Congress. It suggested the bringing of the matter to the attention of the Governor of this State and the Legislature, with a request for a State appropriation and the taking of other important and necessary action.

This Committee was to request formally the co-operation of the Mayor, Aldermen,

and Commonalty of the city of New York, and to invite the governors of the various States and Territories of the Union to send delegations to take part in the proposed celebration. On May 6, 1886, the President of the Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee on the Centennial anniversary, including Levi P. Morton, Franklin Edson, Chauncey M. Depew, Francis P. Thurber, Orlando B. Potter, and others, and this terminated the Chamber of Commerce movement. Nothing further was ever done. It will be seen, however, that the proposed scope of its celebration furnished suggestion for the programme afterwards adopted by the present Centennial Committee. It will be



THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEWING STAND.

also noted that the Chamber of Commerce proposed to invite the co-operation of the Mayor and the Aldermen, and generally to make the celebration an official celebration instead of a private enterprise.

PLANNING THE CELEBRATION.

No further attempt towards preparing for the Washington Centennial was made after the Chamber of Commerce meeting in May, 1886, until the Fall of 1887, now about eighteen months ago. At this time Col. Jesse Enlows Peyton, of Haddonfield, N. J., an old Quaker gentleman, who has been identified with all the centennial demonstrations from the one in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill, came to New York, and in consultation with Algernon Sullivan determined on a call for a meeting of citizens. This call was dated Oct. 10, 1887, and was numerously signed by the leading merchants, lawyers, and bankers of this city. In response to it a meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the evening of Nov. 10, 1887. A number of prominent men were present, and ex-Mayor Hewitt was elected chairman. Mayor Hewitt made a twenty-minute speech, and Algernon S. Sullivan introduced a series of resolutions to the effect that the citizens of New York desired to commemorate Washington's inauguration by a suitable celebration, and the celebration should include the Federal Government and all States and Territories as recognized participants. It was resolved also that the Chamber of Commerce

and the Historical Society, which had already moved in this matter, should be requested to confer with a committee named by the Mayor, and organize a general committee consisting of thirteen members. John A. King, President of the Historical Society, Elliott F. Shepard, James C. Carter, and Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, spoke to these resolutions, and the Committee of thirteen was appointed.

This committee of thirteen consisted at first largely of ex-Mayors of this city. The ex-Mayors were Daniel F. Tieman, Smith Ely, Jr., Edward Cooper, William H. Wickham, Franklin Edson, and William R. Grace. The other members were Allan Campbell, Charles P. Daly, Stuyvesant Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, William G. Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, Jr., and Philip Schuyler. This committee was afterwards consolidated with committees from the Historical Society and a committee of five from the Chamber of Commerce, and a committee also from the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, so that its number was increased to fifty-nine members. This was the basis from which the present General Committee of Two Hundred started. The names of prominent citizens were suggested and additions made at the meetings of the committee, which were now held at brief intervals. The first meeting was held at the Mayor's office at City Hall, Nov. 23, 1887. At the fourth meeting, held three weeks later in the Governor's room at the City Hall, Hamilton Fish was elected President of the Committee, and John A. King, Chauncey M. Depew, and John T. Hoffman were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Fish and apprise him of his appointment. Hamilton Fish's name has remained from that time to this at the head of the General Committee, but on account of his advanced age and feeble health he has never taken any active part in the preparations. Mr. Fish accepted the appointment, and Mr. Hewitt then appointed an executive committee, of which Elbridge T. Gerry was made chairman. This was on Jan. 11, 1888, and less than a month later, on Feb. 3, as noted at the beginning of this article, a general programme of the proposed celebration was submitted to the committee, and the make-up of the various sub-committees was suggested, with the names of the different chairmen. There were eleven sub-committees at first, but the consolidation of the Committee on Art and the Committee on Exhibition reduced the number to ten, as it is at present.

Of course the committee had fourteen months in which to do its work, and there was no great hurry or bustle in the beginning, but something more than a month later a memorial which had been prepared was presented to President Cleveland by John A. King, the chairman of the sub-committee on general government. In this memorial the outline of the proposed Centennial proceedings was given, and the President was asked to make the matter a subject of communication to Congress inviting national co-operation. This was done in the President's annual message to Congress in the following December. The reference to it, however, in the message was of a purely conventional kind, and recommended co-operative action on the part of Congress in behalf of the people of the United States. The action, however, was never taken and was never urged.

THE COMMITTEES AT WORK.

The movement was now organized in much the same state as New York knows it at present. The committees held meetings during the summer, but nothing of a practical character was done until late in the fall of last year. At that time headquarters were established in two large rooms on the ground-floor of the Stewart Building, and clerks and stenographers were engaged and the work of preparation was prosecuted. As soon as the chairmen of the sub-committees began to arrange for the carrying out of their parts of the general programme they began to demand more time for the elaboration of each special feature, and in this way the general scheme began to grow beyond the proportions at first contemplated. It became obvious at a very early stage in the proceedings that the military and industrial parades could not occur on the same day. The invitations to other States to send troops were so promptly answered and the number of troops who would come were so large that one day's parade was very speedily made up from military

material altogether. It was decided then to divide the parade into the two divisions into which it naturally divided itself and to carry it over two days. It was found soon after this that the military parade had reached so great a size that it could not be handled in the fashion originally contemplated—which was to carry it past the stand on the steps of the Sub-Treasury and have the President of the United States review it from this point. This matter was discussed in the Army Committee at a meeting in the Governor's room at City Hall early in January, 1889, and it was determined then to have the reviewing stand at Madison Square.

About the same time the naval parade, which had already been set down for April 29, began to gather around it as a central point other appropriate proceedings and ceremonies, and in a very short time a programme had been formulated to take up the entire day of April 29, from early in the morning until late at night. This was brought about in great part by a determination to invite the President of the United States practically to impersonate Gen. Washington and go through the motions that Gen. Washington had gone through a hundred years ago. This programme included the meeting of the President at Elizabeth by a committee of citizens, and carrying him from Elizabethport to the foot of Wall street by water. This last would in effect be the naval parade. Then, of course, it was seen to be appropriate that Gen. Harrison should hold a reception in some convenient building, which reception should be official in its character, and that this should be followed by a public reception at City Hall. The Lawyers' Club at the Equitable Building was chosen for the official reception and the Governor's room at the City Hall for the reception which the general public could attend, and the afternoon of April 29 was equally divided between these two affairs.

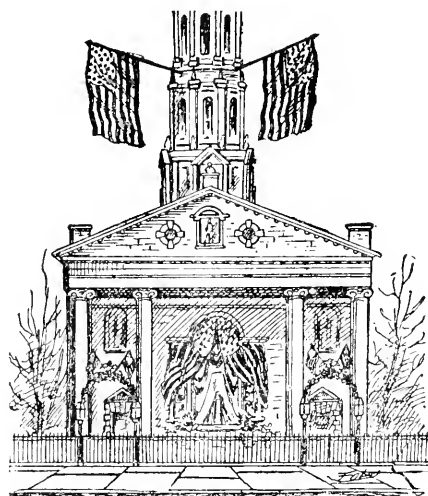
The interesting preparations for the Centennial celebration as outlined here attracted very little public attention. There were formal reports in the newspapers, and the fact that State and municipal assistance had been asked was commented on, but the public heard very little of the matter until the latter part of January or early in February. At this time, however, the idea that a Centennial celebration was approaching began to be a familiar one. Curiously enough, the feature of the programme which aroused the earliest discussion and interest was one which had not been contemplated in the original arrangements at all. This was the Centennial ball, and it commanded the interest which it did command from a variety of circumstances, not the least of which was that an opening quadrille was announced wherein the ladies dancing should be selected on account of their ancestry. The idea was that these fair dancers should represent as far as possible the ladies who danced at a ball given in New York very shortly after Gen. Washington was inaugurated President, and at which entertainment he was present. Before the ladies for this quadrille were selected *The World* printed an article on the subject discussing the claims of various society ladies from the standpoint of genealogy, and a controversy on this subject was precipitate, in which different members of the sub-committee, known as the Entertainment Committee, having the ball in charge became very speedily involved, and everybody who had anything to do with this apparently harmless subject was soon in the hottest kind of hot water.

THE ROW ABOUT THE QUADRILLE.

This unique controversy started in this way by *The World* brought the whole matter of the Centennial celebration directly to public attention. The course of the controversy may be briefly indicated. The idea of an opening quadrille, or a *quadrille d'honneur*, belonged to Ward McAllister. It had been suggested to him, of course, by what he knew of official balls at the capitals of Europe, and it was his idea also that the ladies should be chosen because of the altitude and luxuriance of their family trees. When the actual selection, however, came to be made the collisions and complications inside the committee which was called upon to make the decisions as to the names got to be very picturesque. Naturally Mr. McAllister made out the first tentative list, and the story goes that this was entirely agreeable to Mr. Gerry, who had by this time begun to run the

entire business, with the exception that Mr. Gerry wanted the name of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish substituted for Mrs. Sidney Webster. This was the beginning of the trouble, and it rapidly grew in size and picturesque qualities.

Stuyvesant Fish was a member of the Entertainment Committee and naturally he wanted his wife to dance in this quadrille, which both he and his wife and everybody else believed would become historical and might possibly be preserved by the brush of the painter, after the fashion of Lady Washington's court. There were two other members of the Entertainment Committee who were also disposed to put in claims for recognition on behalf of their wives, and they ranged themselves alongside of Mr. Fish and as opposed to Mr. McAllister. These two committeemen were William Waldorf Astor and William Jay. William Jay's mother, Mrs. John Jay, had been named as one of the dancers, but he wanted her displaced in favor of his wife, and ex-Minister Astor wished his aunt, Mrs. William Astor, generally acknowledged to be the leader of society in New York City, put aside so that his wife might step in. Mrs. Sidney Webster, whom Stuyvesant Fish wished to have retired so that Mrs. Fish might dance, was Stuyvesant Fish's



THE FRONT OF ST. PAUL'S.

sister, so that the fight which was thus inaugurated had a domestic as well as a national and ancestral character which gave to it an interest that could not have been given to it in any other way.

It would take too much space to recapitulate the progress of this controversy. Messrs. Fish, Jay, and Astor contended that the ladies dancing in the quadrille should be selected not because of their own families but because of the families of their husbands, and a sub-committee of the Entertainment Committee appointed to take the matter under advisement passed a resolution to that effect. Then the fight became absolutely fierce. If that resolution had been acted on Mrs. William Astor, who was absent in Europe at the time, would have been crowded out of the line of dancers, and the feud between the two branches of the Astor family, which had been a very mild affair, would have taken on a strength and a bitterness very much to be deplored. Everybody was beginning to predict the social fight which would date from the Centennial dance, and the future of the Four Hundred was filled with gloom. Mrs. Sidney Webster, who under the proposed arrangement would have been retired in favor of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, is said to unite in her person the entire prestige of the Fish family, and she stands right next to Mrs. William Astor as a society leader.

ENTANGLEMENTS OF THE DISPUTE.

It is known that she and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are not now on good terms and any proceeding depriving Mrs. Webster of the honor of dancing in this quadrille, especially if the proceeding were one for which Stuyvesant Fish could be made responsible, would have mixed things up in the Fish family much more seriously than they had been mixed up to the year 1889. The muddle continued for a couple of weeks and was finally straightened out by Stuyvesant Fish and William Jay reluctantly abandoning the position they had taken on behalf of their wives. The name of William Waldorf Astor's wife appeared in the list finally announced of the dancers in the quadrille, but it was understood that because of the fight which preceded her appointment she has resolutely declined to dance.

Although the quadrille matter was thus adjusted on a basis which everybody in the Entertainment Committee declared to be an amicable one, the discussion had made a split inside the committee which was never healed up. Disputes and bickerings of the pettiest kind dated from this quadrille disagreement, and set an example for bickerings in other directions, so that in a very short time not only every sub committee was involved in some harassing discussion with somebody or other as to what somebody or other's rights were, but the General Committee got into trouble with the legislature and the Board of Aldermen and other official bodies. So far as the Entertainment Committee is concerned, the trouble finally resulted in the retirement and resignation of Ward McAllister, the manager of the ball and banquet, the circumstances surrounding which have so recently been chronicled as to call for no repetition now.

PICTURESQUE DECORATIONS.

FLORAL EMBELLISHMENTS OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THE TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

New York will certainly be very much decorated on Centennial Day. The Sub-Treasury building, where the literary exercises will be held, will be tastefully decorated with flags, shields and banners, and made as attractive as possible. This decoration will be paid for by the Centennial Committee. The City Hall and possibly the new Court-House will be decorated by the Aldermen, a portion of the \$15,000 recently secured by them from the legislature going for that purpose. The City Hall will be surmounted by one of the three Presidential flags got from the Navy Department by William G. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on State.

The triumphal arch at the head of Fifth avenue will be handsomely decorated with flowers and flags, historical portraits and other appropriate embellishments, and of course the other arches—that is to say, the two on Madison Square and the one which the Wall street people contemplate building—will be decorated much after the same fashion. The Madison Square arch will be 46 feet high in the clear and 77 feet high altogether. The span will be 100 feet, and when it is finished it will have the appearance of masonry. Above the key stone of the arch will be a life-size statue of Washington on horseback, made of papier maché. On either side will be immense American eagles, finished in gold. Soldiers in Continental uniform will be placed in niches made in the pillars, so that altogether the arch will be a very imposing and pictorial affair. Union Square will also be handsomely decorated, the decorations being displayed to a great extent on the Washington, Lincoln and Lafayette statues. The hotel keepers and retail merchants around Union Square are intent on making that place one of the most attractive spots in the city, and they will undoubtedly spend a good deal of money in doing it. Outside of the decorations of public buildings and arches, of course, there will be decorations of private buildings all along the line of march, so that the city on Centennial Day will be a mass of color and fluttering movement.

THE SUMPTUOUS SUPPER ROOM.

THE decorations of the Opera-house, and the annex buildings on the evenings of the ball and the banquet are described as follows by the committee: The supper-room, the temporary building on Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue—ceiling to be covered with cream-colored cheese-cloth, plaited and festooned; side walls to be covered with cotton plush, maroon relieved with old gold; posts or side-beams adorned with a brass eagle and shield, forming cap, and in the centre of the wall between these posts medallions of the coats of arms of the States, surrounded by silk flags in festoons.

The vestibule to have side walls and ceilings covered with cheese-cloth, festooned with flags and bunting, as may be directed by architect.

The grand staircase on entrance hall to be decorated with plush, silk flags, etc.

The auditorium to have the front of the boxes and galleries decorated with medallions, plush, silk lace and silk flags.

The president's box—large palms will be placed over the entire front of the box, with a large shield in the centre.

All the boxes to be decorated with silk curtains hung, and festoons of flowers. Boxes to be mounted with large American eagles, flags, and rays of gaslight as shown on drawings. The drop used to screen the side of the stage to be covered with plain bunting and flags appropriately draped.

So far as the floral decorations are concerned, the lobbies and the entrance on Thirty-ninth Street will resemble a garden of shrubbery, with trees and evergreens, and the auditorium will be a flower-garden, with the plants arranged in various original designs. Trailing arbutus will drop from the boxes and galleries. The President's table, which will be in the shape of a half moon, will be decorated with carnations, lilies of the valley, and forget-me-nots, the border being red, white, and blue flowers. The favorite flowers of Martha Washington will be placed in the centre of the table, while the other parts will be banked with vines and all sorts of tropical plants. In the immediate rear will be a flock of pigeons suspended in mid-air. A dove behind the President will have a laurel wreath in its bill, while red, white, and blue streamers will hold the others in place. The decorations, which are expected to cost \$7,000, will employ nearly one hundred men.

THE GRAND NAVAL PARADE.

A FLOTILLA OF A THOUSAND SHIPS WILL BE IN LINE.

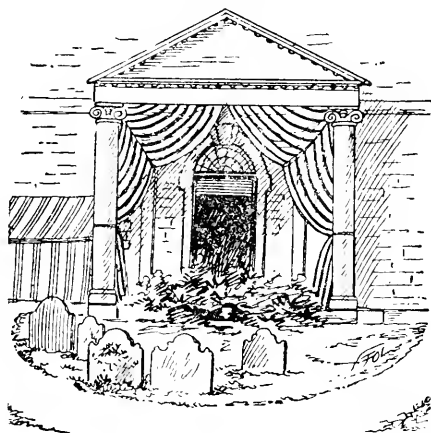
The naval parade which will take place in the harbor Monday, April 29, will undoubtedly be one of the grandest features of the Inauguration Centennial. The members of the Committee on Navy, of which Asa Bird Gardiner is Chairman, have been hard at work during the past few weeks completing the necessary arrangements, and have done all in their power to make the water display a great success. Nearly a thousand ships of all descriptions and classes will be in line to welcome President Harrison when he arrives in the lower bay on board of the Government yacht *Despatch*. About ten of the finest war ships of our navy will be seen in the bay at anchor off the great Statue of Liberty, while steam yachts, merchant steamers, tug boats, sailing yachts, and smaller boats will be in abundance, all handsomely decorated with flags, streamers, and bunting, to add to the celebration of the day.

Admiral David D. Porter, the Admiral of our Navy, will be Grand Marshal of the river parade. He will command the entire fleet of ships and direct the movements of the whole from his own flagship. He will be assisted by rear-admiral James E. Jouett, President of the Board of Naval Inspection and Survey, who has been appointed Chief

of Staff, and a large number of prominent naval officers from Washington and the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The United States steamer *Despatch*, which has been selected by Secretary Tracy to convey the Presidential party from Elizabethport to this city, is now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She is commanded by Lieut. W. S. Cowles, an officer well known in naval circles. Lieut. Cowles previous to taking command of the *Despatch*, was flag-lieutenant on the personal staff of Admiral George H. Cooper, when that officer commanded the American naval forces on the North Atlantic station. The *Despatch* has been thoroughly refitted and elegantly furnished for the occasion. The officials of the Centennial Committee have decided to board the President's yacht at an early hour Monday morning, April 29. The vessel will then leave her moorings at the Brooklyn Navy yard and steam towards Elizabethport. A tug from the naval station will accompany the party. After the *Despatch* is anchored within one mile of Elizabethport, a number of small but swift steam launches of the Herreshoff type will be lowered and put in order to receive the



WESTERLY PORCH OF ST. PAUL'S.

Presidential party. Each boat will be accompanied by an officer in full dress. The sailors in the little craft and on board the *Despatch* will be dressed in their regular mustering clothes of blue. They will wear blue caps, with black silk ribbons showing the name of their ship in gold letters, blue shirts, with large rolling collars adorned with snow-white stripes, and blue pantaloons of the navy pattern. The officers will all wear cocked-hats, epaulettes and swords, frock coats and full-dress trousers with gold stripes.

President Harrison, accompanied by Vice-President Morton, the members of his Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, a Committee of Senators and members of the House of Representatives and other notables will arrive from Washington about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. The *Despatch's* steam launches with steam up will be in readiness to receive the distinguished guests and start at once for the yacht. After the President has been received in Elizabethport he will walk to the boat landing of the Alcyone Boat Club, which will be handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. He will then step on board the steam cutter which is to convey him to the *Despatch*.

While boarding the little steam launch the President will pass a guard of side-boys from the navy, who will salute the Commander-in-Chief of the navy in true military style. The moment the President steps aboard the cutter a small Presidential boat-flag will be hoisted on a flagstaff erected in the bow, while the Stars and Stripes will be displayed from the stern. The coxswain who steers the President's boat will be one of the best

petty officers of our navy. His station will be in the bow of the launch, while the Presidential party will occupy the stern-sheets. As soon as all the members of the President's staff have boarded the cutters, the officer in charge of the President's boat will give the order to the fleet-coxswain to shove off and start for the Despatch.

THE DESPATCH HEADS THE LINE.

The President's boat will head the procession down the river, closely followed by the other flyers of the fleet. As the steam launches near the vessel, the Despatch's anchors will be weighed, catted, and hoisted aboard, ready to get the ship under way at a moment's notice. When the President's boat runs alongside of the starboard gangway of the Despatch she will be welcomed by a long, low, whistle, sounded by the boatswain's mate of the yacht. On board of the Despatch a guard of side-boys will be drawn up at the gangway, and while the President steps aboard the boatswain's call will be sounded once more. Eight side boys, dressed in sailor full-dress of navy blue, salute as the Chief Magistrate steps on the deck of his yacht. At the gangway he will be received by Lieut. Cowles, Captain of the Despatch; Commodore Francis M. Ramsay, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard; Capt. Henry Erben, President of the Board of Inspection of Foreign Vessels; Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner, Chairman of the Centennial Committee on Navy, and the other members of that body. Sailors will be stationed aloft on the yard-arms and in the tops and cross-trees saluting the President, while the President's flag will be broken at the lofty main with the first gun of a national salute of twenty-one guns to be fired from the saluting battery aboard the Despatch.

As soon as the President leaves the launch which conveyed him from Elizabethport to the yacht, the flag in the bow will be hauled down, and the Stars and Stripes on the stern lowered and hoisted three times in succession. Lieut. Cowles, as commander of the Despatch, will receive his sailing orders from the President. The Despatch's bow will be swung about and headed down the Kill von Kull towards New York Bay, a distance of about eleven miles.

While the Presidential party approaches the Bay of New York the fleet of warships and merchant steamers designated to receive the Chief Magistrate of the Nation will be formed in line. Admiral Porter, as Commander-in-Chief of the navy, will direct the movements of all ships from his flagship, the new steel cruiser Chicago. The men-of-war will be anchored in single column off Liberty and Ellis Islands, with the Chicago in the centre of the fleet. Commodore Ramsay, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has given orders to the commanding officers of the different naval ships now at this port to take their anchorage places on the day before the President arrives in New York. The Chicago, as the flagship of the fleet, will be the first to leave the naval station. This will be the first time in many years that a full Admiral will hoist his flag on board a ship of which he will have command and be on active duty.

THE FLAGSHIP.

Admiral Porter and staff intend to board the "Chicago" before she leaves the Navy-Yard. A guard of marines and a full band of music will be stationed aboard and salute Admiral Porter when he steps aboard. Eight side-boys will be arranged at the gangway, while all the officers of the ship, headed by the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, will be at the starboard gangway to receive the senior Admiral of the navy. The marines, commanded by an officer, are to be drawn up on the port-side of the quarter-deck, just forward of the station to be taken by the marine band. As soon as the Admiral steps aboard and receives the salute of the side-boys and officers the drums give four ruffles, the bugles four blasts, the marines present arms, while the band plays the well known air of "Hail to the Chief." The Admiral's flag, a blue square pennant adorned with four white stars, will be hoisted at the lofty main, while from the spanker gaff the national colors are to be displayed. Capt. H. B. Robeson, who was formerly

connected with the Brooklyn Navy-Yard as chief navigation-officer, has been selected by Secretary Tracy to command the Admiral's flagship.

Before the Admiral arrives on board the *Chicago*, the ship will be in readiness to cast off her moorings at a moment's notice. The *Chicago* will then be got under way and headed down the East River, and, passing under the Brooklyn Bridge, will cast her anchor at a place which is to be designated by Admiral Jouett, the Chief-of-staff of the Centennial naval forces. The steel cruiser *Boston*, Capt. James O'Kane, will be the next vessel to leave the Brooklyn Navy yard.

The *Atlanta*, a sister-ship of the *Boston*, will be anchored astern of the *Chicago*. She is commanded by Capt. J. A. Howell, of torpedo fame, and is expected here in a few days from Colon, whence she was despatched some months ago to look after the interests of American citizens residing on the Isthmus of Panama.

The training-ship *Minnesota*, a handsome craft of the old school, will leave her wharf at the foot of West Twenty-seventh street in time to take her place next to the *Atlanta* or *Boston*. The *Minnesota* has been employed on special service as receiving-ship for naval apprentices for many years, and has not been down the bay since the unveiling of the Bartholdi Statue. She is commanded by Capt. G. C. Wiltse, of the navy, a prominent member of the Union League Club, and a thorough sailor.

The *Yorktown*, which was launched a year ago at Cramp's ship-yard, in Philadelphia, will also fall in line and anchor in the naval column. Commander F. E. Chadwick, who has been the naval attaché in London during the past five years, has been directed by the Navy Department to bring his vessel to New York in time to participate in the Centennial celebration. A new crew of sailors and firemen was sent to Philadelphia a few days ago to put the new gunboat in commission and bring her to New York Bay. Upon her arrival here, the *Yorktown* will be taken to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she will receive her stores, she will then sail down the Bay to join the remainder of the navy contingent.

THE NEW DYNAMITE CRUISER EXPECTED.

It is also expected that the new dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* will be ordered to take part in the naval parade. The vessel does not belong to the Government yet, but her builders are very anxious to have her brought here, as all the available ships of the new navy will be present to welcome the President when he arrives here on board the *Despatch*.

The corvette *Juniata*, which is on her way home from the Asiatic station, is expected here in time to take her station in the procession; and the flagship *Brooklyn*, of the China squadron, due here a few days ago, will, upon her arrival, be towed to the Lower Bay, where she will remain until after the Centennial. The *Brooklyn* is making her way to New York under sail, as her main shaft was broken about a year ago while steaming from Hong-Kong, China, to San Francisco. Capt. Byron Wilson, her commander, will receive orders upon his arrival here to report at once to Admiral Porter for full instructions.

The *Jamestown*, an old sailing-vessel, will be towed here from Newport, where she has gone in order to bring the naval apprentices from the naval training-station to this port.

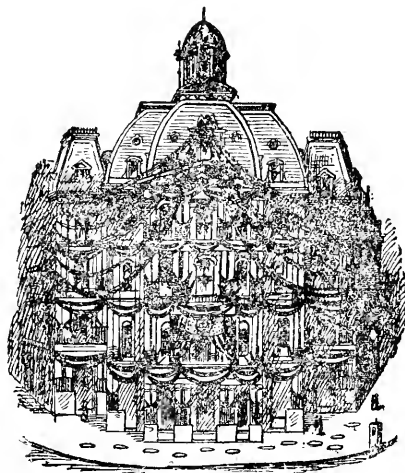
The corvette *Kearsarge*, which fought her famous battle with the *Alabama*, June 19, 1864, is expected here from the Norfolk Navy-yard, and will join the naval parade in the Bay. There is also a possibility that the corvette *Essex* will arrive here in time to participate in the Centennial ceremonies.

Ten warships will thus be in line to welcome the President when he arrives in New York Harbor. All the orders for the anchoring of the men-of-war will be given from the flagship *Chicago*. A number of signal flags will be displayed to indicate the exact spot where the anchors must be dropped. The *Chicago* will be the first ship in position. As soon as the next vessel comes in sight, she will display a combination of signal flags of

the Navy Code, which will be equivalent to a request for permission to cast anchor. Then the Admiral of the fleet will order another number of flags displayed, indicating that permission to anchor has been granted, and that the vessel designated by her number-flag must anchor at a given distance and direction, by compass course, from the flagship. The other vessels of the fleet receive their respective orders in a like manner.

A NOBLE DISPLAY OF BUNTING.

On the morning of the 29th the warships are to appear in their Sunday attire. Flags and bunting will be displayed in abundance and the entire Navy will be dressed in "rain-bow" fashion. A number of signal flags are knotted together and run over the ship from bow to stern and mast to mast. The line of flags begins at the water's edge directly over the bow. From here the streamers run to the bowsprit or jib-boom, then to the fore royal truck, from there over to the lofty main, thence to the mizzen royal truck, descending to the outer end of the spanker gaff on the mizzen, down to the taffrail over the poop, and finally ending again at the water's edge under the stern. Heavy leads are secured at the end of the flag-lines on bow and stern, to prevent the streamers from swinging about in the air. This keeps the flags in position and makes the whole appear like



THE POST-OFFICE.

an endless line of flags growing out of the water and encircling the ship. All the ships of the Navy will be dressed in like manner.

The Admiral's ship will display his flag, of blue and four white stars, from the main, while all the other ships, including the *Chicago*, will carry large holiday ensigns at each masthead and mizzen gaff or on the flagstaff erected directly over the stern. Life-lines will be run along the yard-arms for manning yards. The lines are used by the sailors when they stand on top of the yards and salute the President, as he passes on board the *Despatch*. Each warship is supplied with a number of small guns used for saluting-purposes. When the *Despatch* heaves in sight, the saluting gun-crews will be called to quarters and take station on the fore-castle deck, where the National salutes will be fired.

It was the intention of Admiral Porter to have the warships weigh anchor as soon as the *Despatch* should arrive in the Bay, and follow in her wake to the landing-place, off Wall street. This plan has been abandoned, and it is expected now that the ships will remain at their anchorage-places, off Ellis Island, while the vessels of the merchant marine pass in review. As soon as the Presidential party has passed, the sailors will be landed in order to participate in the shore parade.

As soon as the naval ships have taken their respective positions and completed all the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Presidential party, the Bay will be alive with hundreds of steamers and sailers of the yacht clubs and the merchant marine.

PARADE OF THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The merchant marine parade will be commanded by Admiral C. W. Woolsey, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee. He will fly his flag on board the new screw ferry-boat Bergen, of the Hoboken Ferry Company. Admiral Woolsey has appointed D. M. Munger as his aide and secretary; and his staff is composed of A. C. Cheney, M. E. Staples, J. W. Miller, W. E. Edgerton, M. Moran, F. A. Churchman, L. Luckenback, Charles H. Boyer, I. L. Fisher, W. H. Hocker, T. T. Egbert, F. W. Vosburgh, Charles A. Pool, J. H. Starin, and Samuel Carpenter.

The Committee on Navy has adopted the following rules, which will govern the movements of the vessels assigned to the Division of the Merchant Marine :

"The merchant marine, headed by the flagship Bergen, flying the flag of Commodore C. W. Woolsey, President of the Hoboken Ferry Company, will be divided into two grand divisions. They will be in charge of the Senior and Junior Admirals respectively.

"The first division will consist of squadrons 1 to 5, inclusive. Each will be in charge of a commodore, who will fly his colors on his own flagship. The second division of merchant vessels will consist of squadrons 6 to 10, inclusive, each in charge of a commodore.

"The first division will form in the Upper Bay in such a manner that the right of the line of ship rests to the southward and westward of buoy No. 1 at the lower end of Governor's Island. All the ships and boats belonging to this division will form astern of the flagship Bergen in regular order, the left towards Stapleton, S. I., and heading about north-northeast.

"The second division of ships will form to the westward of the channel, with its right resting abreast of Ellis Island, the powder magazines of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and extending down the Bay as far as Robbin's Reef Light."

It has been decided by the Committee on Navy to have those two divisions form in double columns, or two ships abreast, with the smaller boat nearest to the channel. Should the line of division be too long, commanders of squadron may order three or four of the smaller boats to anchor abreast one another in order to save room. The warships will be anchored in mid-channel at some point between Liberty Island and Robbin's Reef Light. The Presidential boat from Elizabethport, upon reaching the Bay from Kill von Kull, will pass up to the eastward of the warships, at which time the Presidential salute will be fired. When the President's boat reaches the head of the warships, they will weigh anchor and follow.

When the left of the line of warships reaches the line of the division of the merchant fleet, said division will get under way immediately astern of the war squadron.

THE WATER ROUTE.

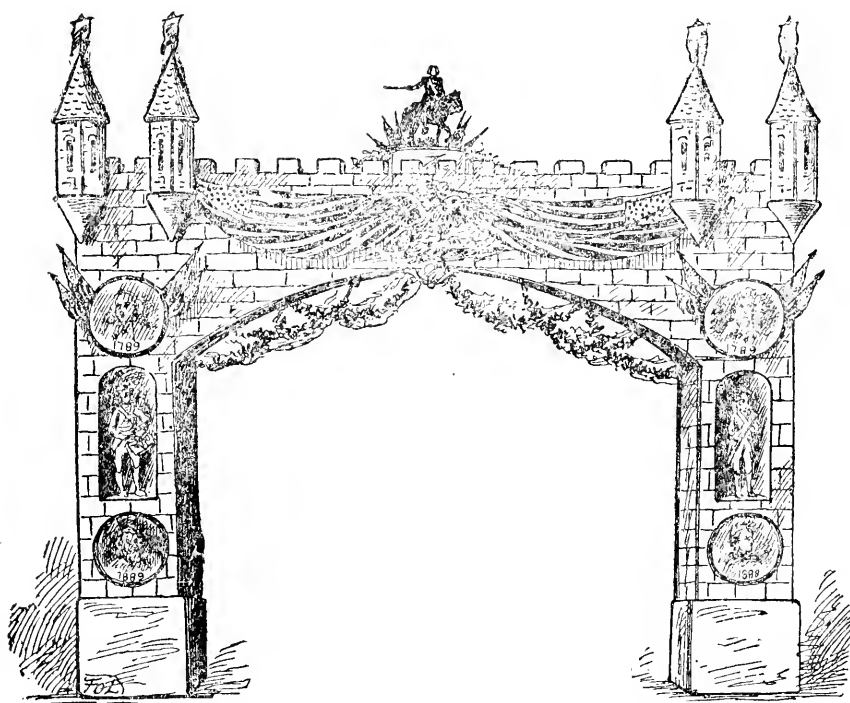
The course will then be around Governor's Island into the East River, taking the east shore, passing the President's boat on her starboard side, and continuing up the East River to the stake-boat off Newtown Creek; thence down on the west shore of the East River, around the Battery, up the North River to Fifteenth Street, around the stake-boat to the west shore, down the west shore of the Hudson, past the flagship in review off Governor's Island, and dismiss.

The wharves along the shores on the East and North Rivers will also be decorated with flags; and seen from the Bay, the whole will appear like a regular sea of bunting and flags, Stars and Stripes prevailing.

While all the preparations have been made on board the different vessels in the Bay, the Despatch, with Lieut. Cowles as pilot and captain, will plough her way towards the

mouth of the Kill von Kull. A small tug from the Brooklyn Navy-yard is to be stationed at the entrance of the creek. As soon as the President's yacht heaves in sight, a signal flag will be displayed to announce to the rest of the fleet that the great event is near, and that they must be ready to receive the Chief Magistrate, who enters the harbor of New York as the Commander-in-chief afloat. Numerous excursion steamers, loaded down with enthusiastic spectators, will be on hand to welcome the President as he enters New York Bay. As soon as the Despatch steams by the fleet of warships, orders will be given to the sailors to man yards.

As the command "All hands lay aloft and man yards!" is trumpeted across the decks, blue jackets in their Sunday attire will run into the ship rigging and up into the tops, ready to lay out on the yard-arms. When all are aloft, the order "Lay out!" will be sounded, the sailors will walk out on top of the lofty yard, and, facing down the bay from where the President's boat approaches, salute the Commander-in-chief. With the



THE ARCH AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND BROADWAY.

order "Lay out!" the first gun will be fired from the flagship Chicago, closely followed by those from the other warships in the fleet. Each ship will fire a full Presidential salute, of twenty-one guns, and the air will be full of smoke, and the little Despatch enveiled in a cloud. Then will follow a monster concert from the steam whistles of every craft in the harbor. The marines, who are not accustomed to climbing the lofty masts and yards, will be stationed on the quarter-decks of their respective ships. The Chicago's brass band in full dress will play the national air as the President passes, and the sailors will give three rousing cheers. As soon as the President has passed the fleet of warships, the merchant marine fleet will follow the Despatch, and the river parade begin.

The Despatch will then steam to a position off Wall street where she will be anchored. As soon as the heavy ground tackle has touched the bottom a beautiful barge painted white will put out from the dock of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Line. This

boat will convey the President ashore. President Harrison alone will be taken off in the barge, manned by thirteen veteran shipmasters, members of the Marine Society of New York, an organization older than the National Government.

THE LANDING AT PIER 17 E. R.

The landing will take place at the inside wharf of Pier 16, East River, near the baggage room of the Ward Steamship Line. The members of the Cabinet and others of the Presidential party will be conveyed from the Despatch to a landing at Pier 17, East River. Both piers will be handsomely decorated. When the barge flying the President's flag from her bow reaches the landing President Harrison will be welcomed to the city by William G. Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, as Chairman of the Centennial Committee on States, and escorted to a carriage. The Despatch will then weigh anchor and proceed to the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The President's barge will be in charge of Capt. Ambrose Snow, a veteran sailor, with Capt. G. D. S. Trask, governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, as stroke-oarsman. The other members of the boat's crew will be Capts. Samuel Harding, George L. Norton, S. G. Fairchild, William B. Hilton, Stephen Whitman, John R. Dewen, William H. Allen, Richard Luce, George A. Dearborn, W. W. Urquhardt, Benjamin F. Marsh, Albert Spencer, and James Parker.

Capt. Snow, the coxswain of the President's boat, has taken a great pride in his crew. He has given them a thorough training, and says that they pull now as well and even better than they did thirty years ago.

The Committee on Navy is composed of a number of prominent men, who have done all within their power to make the Centennial celebration a great success.

Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., Chairman, is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, Class of '50. He is Secretary-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was formerly a Judge advocate in the army and Professor of Law at West Point. He served in the war of the Rebellion and received a medal of honor for special service in action, under the act of Congress of 1863.

John S. Barnes, banker, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of '54, and resigned after the war as a lieutenant-commander.

George G. Haven, broker, is a graduate of Columbia College, Class of '56, and a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club.

Jackson S. Schultz is also a well-known citizen, and was formerly United States Envoy Extraordinary to Austria during President Hayes' administration. Mr. Schultz is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans.

D. Willis James is one of New York's leading merchants.

Frederick R. Condert, lawyer, is a graduate of Columbia College, Class of '53, and is President of the Alumni Association of his college and of the Manhattan Club.

MEMBERS OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Capt. Henry Erben, U. S. N., is a graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1854, and served in the war of the Rebellion. He is President of the United States Naval Reserve Board in this city.

Ogden Goelet is one of New York's wealthy citizens, and is a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club.

John Jay Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn, is another well-known citizen.

Loyall Farragut is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, class of 1869, and, after several years' service, resigned from the army to enter the service of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in this city. He is the only child of the great American Admiral, David G. Farragut, and is now the Recorder of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Alfred C. Cheney is the President of the Garfield National Bank and of the National

Board of Steam Navigation. Mr. Cheney is also President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, recently incorporated by Congress.

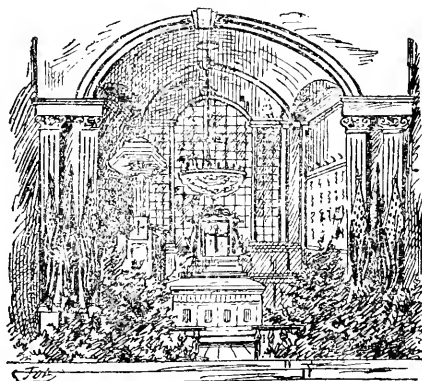
Buchanan Winthrop is a well-known lawyer and member of the Union and University clubs, and is a graduate of Yale University of the class of 1862.

S. Nicholson Kane, Secretary, was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1864 at the head of the class. He served in the war of the Rebellion and subsequently resigned. He is a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, of which he was at one time Commodore.

THE CENTENNIAL BANQUET.

EIGHT HUNDRED GUESTS, MAGNIFICENTLY DECORATED TABLES AND A GRAND MENU.

Mr. Gerry said the other day that there was plenty to say about the banquet, but they were keeping all information of it to themselves, for the reasons that the banquet didn't



THE CHANCEL AT ST. PAUL'S.

belong to the people, but belonged to the Committee. There have been so many Centennial discussions that it is perhaps not wise to add another one to the list, but in view of the fact that the banquet is part of the Centennial celebration, which will be paid for with public money, and that there will probably be a large deficit in the ball and banquet accounts, which a part of this public money will be called upon to make good, it would be very interesting to hear Mr. Gerry elaborate the affirmative side of the proposition he here puts forward. It is perfectly true, however, that very few citizens of New York outside of the 200 who are on the general Centennial Committee will be accorded an opportunity to have a seat at the banquet table.

The suggestion, in the original Centennial circular already referred to, that there might be a banquet the evening of April 30, to which the President of the United States and other distinguished guests would be invited, took shape more speedily than some of the other ideas fulminated at the same time. Mr. Gerry said as long ago as last October and November that he proposed to have a dinner with 1000 guests seated at the tables; but it wasn't until the Entertainment Committee took hold of the idea practically and started out to make arrangements for this gigantic feast, that they discovered the impossibility of carrying out Mr. Gerry's stupendous idea.

AFRAID TO TACKLE THE BANQUET.

The story has already been told how diligently Ward McAllister tried to get some caterer to take hold of it. Delmonico, Pinard, and the Café Savarin people united in declaring that the scheme was too vast to be handled successfully, and for the sake of their various reputations firmly declined to have anything to do with it. Finally E. S. Stokes, the Hoffman House, was invited to undertake the affair, and he had the pluck and patriotism to step forward and say that he would. A casual survey of the situation, however, and particularly of the Opera-house floor, where the dinner was to be given, demonstrated that tables could not be arranged satisfactorily for more than eight hundred guests, and the committee decided to draw the line at this number. There may be twenty-five seats more or less, but, as Rudolph Busse, Mr. Stokes' chief steward, remarked the other morning, "that was a matter of no consequence." The tables, it may be mentioned, will be arranged in the shape of two immense horseshoes, the two horseshoes, when put together, forming a figure 8 or something pretty near it. Of course, there will be lines of table inside both horseshoes following the outermost curves, so that the diagram of the entire arrangements on paper looks like a new puzzle for children.

One horseshoe will be located on the stage and the second horseshoe in the auditorium, which will be floored over to the stage level. At the junction of the two horseshoes will be located the President's table with twelve guests. According to the original announcements the twelve men considered to be the leading men in the United States were to have been seated at this table, but as the committee has made no recent announcements it is not known whether or not this plan will be adhered to. The twelve men will be the President and Vice-president, the Governor of New York, the Mayor of the city, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a substitute, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Admiral commanding the Navy, and the General commanding the Army, and the dignitaries of the church. This was the table at the head of which Mr. Gerry wanted to sit, but which place he was finally compelled to relinquish in favor of Mayor Grant, public opinion on the matter being altogether too decided in one direction.

THE "AMERICAN" BILL OF FARE.

As soon as it was settled that Mr. Stokes was to furnish the banquet, Rudolph Busse, the chief steward, La Perruques, the \$12,000 *chef*, and W. F. Moeller, the head waiter, energetically started in on the work of preparation. Orders were sent over to Europe for a special supply of pate de fois gras, truffles, and other toothsome and expensive viands, lambs were ordered from Rhode Island, to be delivered in April, the lambs at that time not having been born into the world; and arrangements were made in all directions for everything which would tickle the palate and delight the tastes of an epicure. The finest wines of all kinds were sought and the champagne man began to bid eagerly for recognition on the menu. Finally, after weeks of preparation, a menu was prepared. Here it is:

Hors-d'œuvre variée.

POTAGE.

Tortue verte.

Hors-d'œuvre chauds.

Petites timbales à la Ministérielle.

POISSON.

Saumons du Kenebec, sauce Hollandaise

(each being presented on an oval socle four feet long, and admirably decorated).

Salade de concombres à la Mayonnaise.

Pommes à l'Anglaise.

RELEVÉS.

Filet de bœuf piqué, sauce Mâdère. Champignons sutés. Haricots verts.

ENTRÉES.

Riz de veau à la Toulouse. Petits pois, à la Française.
 Caisses de Bécassines, à l'Américaine. Flageolets au Volouté.
 Aspics des foies gras. Parcelles. Sorbets à la Présidence.

ROT.

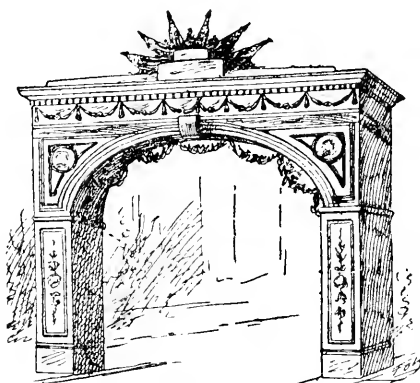
Poulet de printemps au cresson.
 Salade Russe. Glace fantaisie.

DESSERTS.

Petits fours. Mottoes. Gâteaux.
 Fruits.
 Pièces montées.
 CAFÉ.

Petits pains Viennois.

It was announced at first that the banquet being an American banquet, and celebration the Centennial of the foundation of our Government, the menu, contrary to all precedent and prejudice, would be couched in plain, straightforward American. It will be noticed how plain and straightforward the American is, and how an American boy and girl would be able to read it—if they had been educated in France. With the banquet will



FIFTH AVENUE AND WASHINGTON SQUARE.

be served Thompson cherry, claret, Chateau Leoville, four kinds of champagne, and a special brand of Burgundy, of which each guest will receive three glasses. There are 267 bottles of it. The liquors will be Cognac, Russian kimmel, and yellow Chartreuse.

MR. GERRY'S MYSTERIES.

When the tables are finally set on the evening of April 30, the banquet beginning at eight o'clock, they will present, if all the contemplated arrangements are carried out, a marvellously graceful and beautiful appearance. Mr. Stokes has been collecting candelabra and other silver pieces for the decorations of the tables during two months now, and the floral embellishments, which will be looked after by Klunder, are expected to be entirely unique. The tables will be so beautiful when they are ready for the banqueters that there has been some talk of photographing them; but as this would be attended with a good deal of difficulty, the idea will probably not be carried into effect. With the hall itself brilliantly decorated and lighted, draped with flags, and with endless rows of crystal glittering along the snowy table-cloths, the picture will certainly be one long to be remembered. There will be two hundred waiters, which gives one waiter to four guests; and the arrangements for serving are so exceedingly ingenious that it is not expected that there will be any delay whatever, such as harass guests at the ordinary banquet. The

banquet will begin promptly at eight o'clock, and it is not expected that the liquors will be served much before 11.30.

At 11.30 o'clock, therefore, the speeches will start in. On this head Mr. Gury has said very little. One time he said there would be thirteen toasts proposed by thirteen distinguished men, and that thirteen other distinguished men would respond to the toasts thus proposed. But further than this no information has been obtainable except that the speeches will be limited to fifteen minutes each. If the twenty-six speakers keep faithfully within this limit the speech-making, it will be seen, is destined to occupy something like six and a half hours; and at this rate the guests at the Centennial banquet will be dismissed some time next morning when the sun has risen on the eastern horizon, and has begun to gild the spires and steeples around town and lay the shadows along Broadway.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND UNIFORMED TROOPS WILL BE IN LINE.

THE military parade will start at 11 A.M., April 30th, from Wall Street and Broadway, proceed up Broadway to Waverley Place, through Waverley Place to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth Street, through East Fourteenth Street to the east side of Union Square, around Union Square to Fifteenth Street, through Fifteenth Street to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street.

The military parade, which takes place on the second day of the celebration (Tuesday), will certainly be the grandest of its kind ever attempted in this country.

After the services in St. Paul's in the morning the President and his party will be driven to the Sub-Treasury, where the literary exercises will be held. The committee in charge of this part of the celebration say that the exercises at this point will take but one hour, which will bring the day up to eleven o'clock. From the Sub-Treasury the Presidential party will be hastily driven to the reviewing stand at Madison Square. As the President is driven up Broadway the troops will salute him.

While the day's programme is being carried out at St. Paul's and at Wall Street the thousands of troops will be arranging themselves in the lower part of the city. The head of the column will be at Wall Street, and as soon as word is received by Major-Gen. Schofield, the chief of the parade, that the President has reached the reviewing stand at Madison Square the order "Forward, march," will be given, and the thousands of brilliantly-uniformed men will start on their march uptown, to the delight and entertainment of the thousands that will line the sidewalks and crowd the stands along the way.

Gen. Schofield, with his staff, will be followed by the West Point Cadets to the number of 450. The Army Committee had been given to understand that the Naval Cadets would also be in the line, but a few days ago the Navy Department issued orders that it was impracticable to consent to the young blue jackets leaving Annapolis. Following the West Pointers will come 1000 regular troops, and after them the naval contingent, made up of marines and sailors, will follow, numbering another thousand. After the regulars the National Guard of the different States will fall into line.

A novel arrangement that the Army Committee has carried out in the make-up of the National Guard part of the parade is that of having the troops of each State given a place in the marching column according to the order in which that State came into the Union. Delaware being the first State to enter the Union, her troops will be the first to lead the line. The Governor of each State will march at the head of his troops, accompanied by his staff.

Delaware will have 750 men, made up of the First Regiment D. N. G., and separate companies. Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs will be in command, with Col. George W. Marshall as Adjutant. On Gov. Biggs's staff there will be thirteen officers, mounted.

Pennsylvania, the second State admitted, will follow Delaware, with Gov. James H. Beaver as Commander-in-Chief. Pennsylvania will send 8000 men, and to assist Gov. Beaver in commanding such a large body of men there will be Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Major-Gen. John F. Hartranft, and Col. George H. North.

Gov. Robert S. Green will command 3700 of the New Jersey National Guard, and on his staff will be Gen. Stryker and Major-Gen. Perrine.

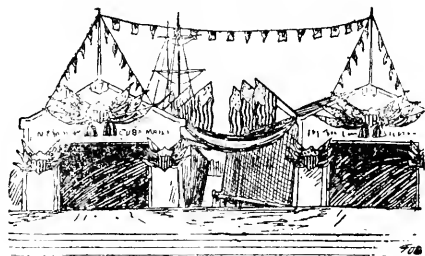
Georgia, the fourth State to come into the fold, will have a separate company of thirty-five men under the command of Gov. John B. Gordon.

The Fourth Regiment, infantry, of the Connecticut National Guard, which numbers 600 men, will follow the men from Georgia, Gov. Morgan C. Bulkeley in command.

Massachusetts sends 1,500 of her National Guard, including the Ancient and Honorable of Boston, Gov. Oliver Ames, commander.

Five hundred men selected from five of the best regiments, with Gov. Elihu H. Jackson at their head, will represent Maryland; South Carolina, 350, Gov. John P. Richardson; New Hampshire, 1000, Gov. Charles H. Sawyer; Virginia, Gov. Fitzhugh Lee.

New York will be the eleventh State in line. The finest display will, of course, be made by her, as the legislature appropriated sufficient money to transport all the National Guard throughout the State to the metropolis. Gov. Hill will be in command.



WHERE THE PRESIDENT WILL LAND, FOOT OF WALL STREET.

The Guard will be divided into four brigades: First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Fitzgerald; Second, Gen. McAleer; Third, Gen. Parker, and Fourth, Gen. Doyle. Twelve thousand men will be in line.

North Carolina follows with 150, Gov. Daniel B. Fowle; Rhode Island, 450, Gov. Royal C. Taft; Vermont, 750, Gov. Wm. P. Dillingham; Kentucky, 450, including the Louisville Legion, Gov. Simon B. Buckner; Ohio, 3500, Gov. Joseph B. Foraker; Louisiana, 400, Gov. Francis T. Nicholls; Mississippi, 600, Attorney-General T. M. Miller; Michigan, 400, Gov. C. G. Luce; District of Columbia, including the Washington Light Infantry, 800, Commissioner W. B. Webb; Florida, 200, Commissioner John G. Burbridge; West Virginia, 500, Commissioner Henry S. Walker.

After the militia the Loyal Legion, with Col. Loyall Farragut in command, will follow. In the Legion there will be 150.

The Third Division will be composed of G. A. R. posts. William Warner, National Commander, and Harrison Clarke, Department Commander, in a carriage, will lead the Grand Army men. The first division will be made up of two men from each post throughout the State, making in all 1200 men. Then will follow the New York City posts, numbering 6000 men, under the command of Col. William P. Walton; the Brooklyn posts, of 4000 men, under the command of Henry W. Knight, bringing the big parade to a close.

Within the past two days applications for places in the parade have been received from fifteen posts throughout the State, which will add 1000 men to the division. It is thought that it will take the procession ten hours to pass a given point. Up to Friday night the Army Committee had received official notice of 51,850 men being in line,

divided as follows: Regulars and National Guards, 39,500; Loyal Legion, 150; Grand Army posts, 12,400. There are four States—Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama—that have written the committee saying that troops would be sent on, but failed to state the number, so the number given above may be vastly increased before the day of the parade.

THE BIG CIVIC PROCESSION.

STRIKING FEATURES TO BE DISPLAYED IN THE INDUSTRIAL PARADE.

The industrial parade will start from Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue at 10 A. M., May 1, proceed down the avenue to Fifteenth Street, through Fifteenth Street to Union Square, around Union Square to Fourteenth Street, through Fourteenth Street to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth Avenue to Waverley Place, through Waverley Place to Broadway, thence down Broadway to Canal Street. It has been deemed impracticable to take the industrial parade to the lower part of the city.

The great and only feature of the third day (Wednesday) will be the industrial and civic parade. As can be seen by comparing the two lines of march, the industrial parade goes down town, while the military, the day previous, goes up town. On account of the difficulty that would be encountered in disbanding this parade about the neighborhood of Wall Street, General Butterfield, the Chief Marshal, has decided to make Canal Street the end of the route, so that the immense floats and trucks can be easily gotten out of the way.

At 10 o'clock sharp the front of the column, with Gen. Butterfield and his staff at the head, will start on its way down Fifth Avenue. How long it will take for this parade to pass a given point it is hard to say, for up to Friday noon organizations representing 110,000 men have asked for and been given places in the parade. The work of arranging this vast body of men into regular order, so as to insure an absence of confusion at the starting, has engaged the entire time of the committee, consisting of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Paul A. Oliver, and Col. George F. Hopper, and still the work is not completed. It is the intention of the committee to divide the parade into divisions, such as mercantile, educational, industrial, political, benevolent, and religious, but it seems as soon as the plan is decided upon word will come from a neighboring city asking for a position in the line for 2,000 men.

The German division will consist of three parts, under the marshalship of Gen. Emile M. Schaefer, of the Governor's staff. The division will be arranged as follows:

First, marching societies, with bands and banners; second, industries on floats, and third, singing and musical societies. The most attractive part will be the second, which is to be shown in five subdivisions.

Subdivision A will treat of the history of German immigration, and will be shown in eight tableaux: First, German immigration one hundred years ago; second German immigrants going to the West; third, pioneers of agriculture; fourth, herrenhüter; fifth, German heroes of the American Revolution; sixth, immigrants of 1830 and 1848; seventh, Germans in the civil war; and eighth, immigrants of to-day.

Subdivision B—First tableau, printing and presswork 100 years ago; second, floral display; third, wine culture; fourth, group of Bacchus; fifth, group of Gambrinus; and sixth, the different trades.

Subdivision C—First tableau, kindergarten; second, Christmas; third, singing societies; fourth, schuetzen corps; fifth, volkfest societies; and sixth, carnival societies.

Subdivision D—First tableau, technical achievements; second, Science, with an immense bust of Alexander Humboldt; third, arts; fourth, church and concert music; fifth, volkshed; sixth, opera music; and seventh, Wagnerian music.

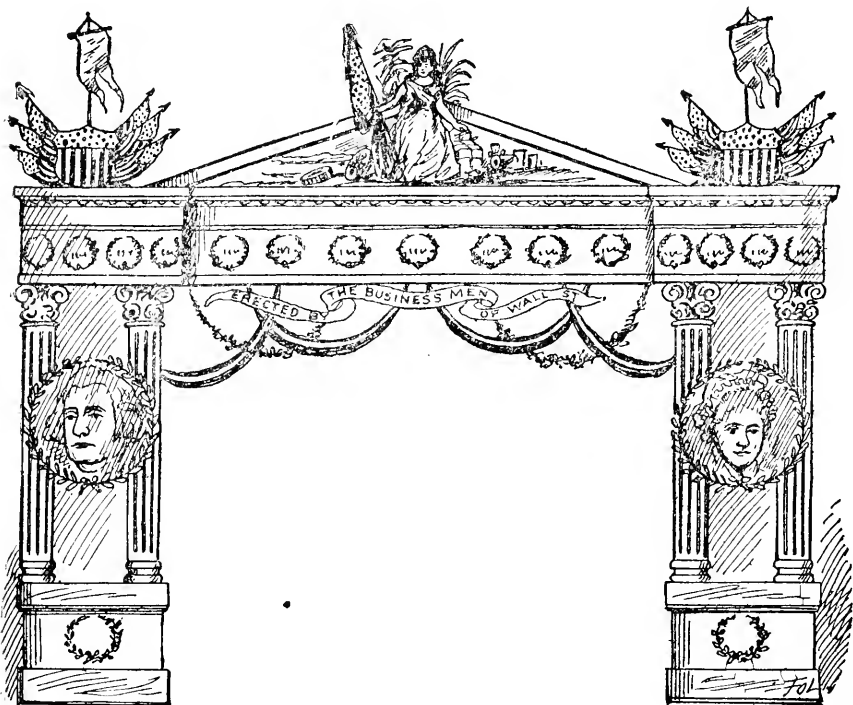
Subdivision E will be a grand representation of Columbia and Germania surrounded by Germans of every tribe of ancient Germany.

The Educational Division, with 4,000 children in line, will be a very interesting feature of the day. Gen. A. P. Ketchum will be in command, and at the head will be J. Edward Simmons, President of the Board of Education, and Supt. John J. Jasper.

The firemen will turn out to the number of 6,600, under Marshal James F. Wenman. From all over the country will come fire companies. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston send large delegations, and from Alexandria, Va., the company of which Washington in his young days was a member will be in line.

The Irish-American societies, with Victor J. Dowling in command, will make an imposing display with 15 000 men. The Scandinavian societies will have 5,500 in line.

As has been said the work of arranging such an immense body of men is a difficult



ARCH AT THE FOOT OF WALL STREET.

(Designed and built by D. B. Hughes.)

one, and the Committee having the matter in charge do not expect to have the programme ready before next Thursday.

The following list will give some idea of the number of men, women, and children who will take part in the great parade:

Nathan Hale Camp, Sons of Veterans, E. G. Schlachter.....	50
Kingsbridge Cadet Corps, Cortlandt Goodwin, Captain.....	40
Scandinavian Societies, Edward Sorrensen, Commander.....	5,000
Mutual Benefit Society Operative Painters, W. H. Perry, Commander.....	600
Bohemian National Association, Joseph Jonacek.....	1,000
Larimore Centennial Committee, G. W. Lattimore.....	1,500
Lafayette Conclave, 69, I. S. Ward.....	50
Aug. Gross, U. and C.....	100

Irish-American League, civilian's dress.....	200
Retail Grocers.....	2,000
Students of the College of the City of New York, Gen. Alex. S. Webb, LL.D. ...	400
Bartholdi Battalion, H. S. Johnson, U. C.....	200
Weir Battalion, F. H. Nichols, U. C.....	75
Berkely Lyceum, U. C.....	400
Odd Fellows, Charles McKie, uniformed.....	1,500
Cavalry company, T. J. Kelly.....	30
Operative Plasterers' Society, M. H. O'Donoghue.....	1,250
Bricklayers' Union, No. 40, Geo. F. Brown.....	70
Carpenters and Joiners of America, W. A. Trotter.....	4,000
Loyal Orange Institution, J. W. Short.....	1,000
United Brotherhood Carpenters, Thomas C. O'Connor.....	1,000
United German Pavers, John Horn.....	60
Harlem Packing-House Butchers' Club, mounted, white aprons and sleeves, M. J. Lanigan.....	250
Twenty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Veteran Association, Patrick Connelly.....	40
Knights of Pythias, F. H. Palmer.....	150
War Veterans, regular army and navy, Alexander B. Butts, Commander, uniformed and equipped.....	110
Continental Guard, Capt. Howard Steem, uniformed and equipped.....	200
Washington Continental Guards, Capt. J. C. Norman, uniformed and equipped..	200
Battalion P. O. Guard, Washington, D. C., Capt. J. W. F. Williams, uniformed and equipped.....	50
Excelsior Light Infantry, Washington, D. C., Capt. Thomas Kelley, uniformed and equipped.....	30
Hungarian Schuetzen Bund, New York, Capt. Philip Freund, uniformed and equipped.....	200
Second Battalion, Irish Volunteers, Capt. W. F. Kelly, uniformed and equipped..	100
Maiden City Zouaves, Capt. John A. Fookes, uniformed and equipped.....	50
Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps, Capt. Robert B. Miller, equipped as pioneers.....	75
Educational division, Gen. A. P. Ketchum.....	6,000
Scandinavian division.....	5,500
Knights of Temperance, Robert Graham, uniformed.....	500
Brooklyn Police, J. D. Bell, Chief.....	400
Irish-American Societies, Victor J. Dowling, Chairman.....	15,000
Firemen's division, Chief Wenman.....	6,000
New York Caledonian Club, Andrew Haliday, Chief, Highland costume.	400
Sons of Veterans, W. H. Hyde, Commander.....	1,500
German division, Gen. Emil Schaefer, Chief Marshal.....	10 000

THE FIREMEN IN LINE.

RED-SHIRTED VETERANS AND THEIR ENGINES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE Firemen's Division will beyond question be one of the most popular features of the great civic parade. There will be over one hundred organizations in line, and nearly every company is to be headed by a band or drum corps. A majority of the companies are to pull engines, hooks and ladders, and hose carts, and the machines and uniforms of the firemen will carry sightseers back to the days when the boys ran "wid de machines" and wore red shirts and big black hats of the old regulation shape. The members of the old Volunteer Fire Department of this city will turn out almost to a man,

and how veteran citizens will cheer at "Nine Old Rock," "Lexington 7," "Big Six," "Live Oak 44," "Old Goose Neck," "Ann Street Gal," "Matt Brennan's Boys," "The Shangs," and "Black Joke."

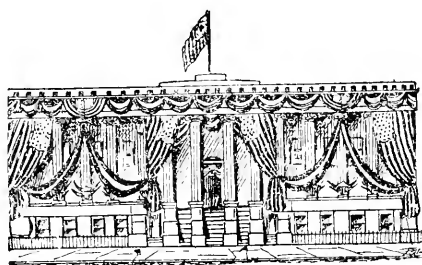
Volunteer fire companies from cities and towns in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are coming by the score to join in the march. One company comes all the way from Portland, Ore. Friendship Engine Company, of Alexandria, Va., will parade with the identical engine bought in Philadelphia by George Washington and presented to the company by him.

THE COMPANIES REPRESENTED.

The Grand Marshal of the Fire Division is James F. Wenman. His aids will be all prominent members of the old department, and are as follows: Ex-Assistant Engineers John B. Miller, Robert McGinnis, Thomas Cleary, Elisha Kingsland, John Coure, Thomas Sullivan, John Decker, Michael Ichell, Charles W. Ridley, of New York, and ex-Assistant Engineer Peter Fagan, of Brooklyn.

At the head of the Firemen's Column will be two platoons of ex-chiefs and ex-engineers of the old department commanded by the veteran, the popular and the brave Robert McGinnis.

It is expected that fully 10,000 men will march in this division.



CUSTOM-HOUSE DECORATIONS

The following organizations and companies will be in the parade. Positions, however, have not been assigned as yet:

Association of Exempt Firemen, of this city, Edmund M. Stephenson, President; band and 500 men, citizens' dress.

Volunteer Firemen's Association, of this city, Michael Crane, President; band of 50 pieces; 600 men in red shirts.

Veteran Firemen's Association of this city, George W. Anderson, President; 200 men in drab overcoats.

Veteran Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, J. Fisher, President; 100 men and band.

Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, John Courtney, President; band, 500 men.

Protection Engine Company No. 5, Long Island City, B. McDonald, foreman; 25 men.

Port Richmond Steam Engine Company No. 3, E. W. Foster, foreman; 50 men and drum corps.

Coney Island Fire Department, C. S. Studenford, Marshal; 100 men and band.

Veteran Firemen's Sons, of New York City, George F. Halley, jr., President; 200 men and drum corps.

Hope Engine Company, of New Jersey, J. H. Brinkmine, foreman; band and 75 men.

Washington Engine Company No. 2, of Peekskill, H. Blanchard, foreman; 40 men and band.

Live Oak Hook and Ladder Company No. 44, New York, Joseph Nelson, foreman; 75 men and band.

Live Oak Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, Long Island City, H. C. Perley, foreman; 50 men and drum corps.

Independence Engine Company No. 39, Philadelphia, John A. Smith, foreman; 50 men and band.

Veteran Firemen's Sons, New Haven, Charles Doty, foreman; 25 men and five and drum corps.

Neptune Engine Company No. 6, Tompkinsville, S. I., Thomas Minger, foreman; 40 men.

Phoenix Hose Company, Poughkeepsie, Eugene Anderson, foreman; 75 men and band.

Protection Engine Company No. 5, Twenty-third ward, New York City, W. H. Rowan, foreman; 75 men and band.

Astoria Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, William Thompson, foreman; 40 men.

Cornell Hose Company, Rondout, John McCausland, foreman; 35 men and band.

Viger Hose Company No. 6, Long Island City, William Gills, foreman; 40 men and band.

Friendship Engine Company of Alexandria, Va., Mayor D. C. Downhan, foreman; 56 men.

Fairmount Engine Company No. 2, of Philadelphia, Sol. Pinheiro, foreman; 75 men and band.

Meadow Engine Company No. 3, of Hoboken, G. W. Rhoades, foreman; 80 men and band.

Steinway Hose Company, Long Island City, John Fuchs, foreman; 30 men and band.

Whitestone Engine Company, No. 1, E. C. Brunke, foreman; 30 men and band.

Wyandotte Hook and Ladder, No. 5, Staten Island, H. Koring, foreman; 25 men.

Volunteer Firemen's Sons, of New York City, Charles A. Marshner, foreman; 150 men and band.

Volunteer Firemen's Association of Philadelphia, M. Johnson, President; 200 men and band.

Mazeppa Hose Company, New York, George F. Halley, foreman; 100 men and band.

Protection Engine Company No. 2, Long Island City, W. H. Rowan, foreman; 75 men, five and drum corps.

Clinton Engine Company, No. 41, New York, A. J. Allaire, foreman; 100 men and band.

Exempt Firemen's Association, Long Island City, J. G. Green, foreman; 150 men and band.

Putnam Hose Company, No. 31, New York, George W. Ryan, foreman; 60 men and band.

Firemen's Company, No. 2, Portland, Ore., Samuel Bowden, foreman, 40 men.

Wyandotte Hose Company, No. 2, Long Island, H. H. Koring, foreman; 25 men.

E. C. and D. E. Fire Department, Bridgeport, Conn., S. C. Solomon, foreman; 100 men and band.

Patchogue Fire Department, Edward Bailey, foreman; 150 men and band.

Louis Thompson Hose Company, Fishkill, D. E. Rogers, foreman; 50 men.

Lafayette Engine Company, No. 19, New York, J. G. Brinkman, foreman; 50 men and band.

Brooklyn (E. D.) Exempt Firemen's Association, J. T. Becker, foreman; 200 men and band.

New Lots Exempt Association, George W. Confestry, foreman; 150 men and band.

Hudson Engine Company, No. 1, Bayonne, C. L. Robinson, foreman; 75 men and band.

Niagara Hose Company, Philadelphia, J. W. Fletcher, foreman; 40 men and band.

Washington Engine Company, No. 20, New York, Thomas Cleary, foreman; 100 men and band.

Hibernia Engine Company, No. 5, Elizabethport, N. J., Peter Connell, foreman; 75 men and band.

Robinson Hose Company, No. 2, Stapleton, Henry Schick, foreman; 45 men.

Flatbush Fire Department, T. W. S. Scott, chief; 200 men and band.

Montclair Hose Company, of New Jersey, Philip H. Keller, foreman; 25 men and band.

Friendship Engine Company, No. 1, of Sheepshead Bay, Isaac McKane, foreman; 50 men and band.

Hope Hose Company, of Philadelphia, Thomas H. Peto, foreman; 70 men and band.

Storm Engine Company, No. 2, of Birmingham, Conn., J. J. Carroll, foreman; 50 men and band.

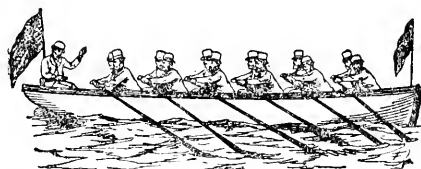
Columbia Hose Company, No. 1, of Peekskill, J. Doyle, foreman; 50 men and band.

Americus Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, of West Hoboken, George Fink, foreman; 40 men and drum corps.

Wandowanack Engine Company, No. 1, Newtown, James P. Rapelyea, foreman; 40 men.

Jersey City Exempt Firemen's Association, Martin Rouse, foreman; 100 men and drum corps.

Veteran Firemen's Association, New London, Conn.



CREW OF PRESS BARGE PRACTISING AT NAVY-YARD.

Friendship Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, Blissville, L. I., John Harrington, foreman; 40 men.

Volunteer Firemen's Sons' Association, Brooklyn E. D., Thomas McCaffrey, foreman; 100 men and band.

Empire Engine Company, No. 2, West Hoboken, John McCort, foreman; 50 men.

TAMMANY HALL'S 5000.

THE BRAVES OF THE OLD WIGWAM WILL BE OUT IN FULL FORCE.

Tammany Hall will turn out 5000 strong in the civic parade. Every man who gets in line will have to own a silk hat and wear his Sunday dark coat, vest, and trousers. The leaders have resolved that the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, which was founded just a hundred years ago, shall cut quite a swell in appearance and in numbers in the great Centennial tramp.

Tammany Hall will have a division all to itself, under the command of Gen. John Cochrane. The division is to be divided into three battalions. The first battalion will comprise five tribes of modern Indians, and the other two battalions are to comprise four tribes each, or thirteen tribes in all. Three splendid bands of fifty pieces each are to play music for the Tammanyites to keep to.

A tribe of genuine Seneca Indians will probably head the Tammany Hall column.

The famous Liberty Cap of Tammany Hall will be carried by Major-domo Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan.

The committees appointed by Tammany Hall to arrange all the details of the organization's parade are still at work. They will not be ready to report definitely until Wednesday or Thursday, when the necessary orders are to be issued to the braves.

THE GREAT BALL.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE FAMOUS SOCIAL BONE OF CONTENTION.

THE social feature of the Centennial celebration will be the grand ball on Monday night at the Metropolitan Opera-House. By comparison with all similar entertainments ever held in this city, this ball will certainly be unrivalled in the extensiveness and completeness of the arrangements, the taste displayed in the effective decorations, the beauty of the ball-rooms, supper-rooms and corridors, taken as a whole; the distinction of the guests, the ample accommodations provided for those who sup and those who dance, the music and all the thousand-and-one little things which enter into the grand unit—all promise to render this great public ball, given under the auspices of the citizens of the commonwealth, a grand success.

No one who has not watched the work of the Entertainment Committee can conceive the amount of labor that so great an affair must necessarily place upon those who have undertaken the thankless task of officiating as prime movers or promoters. The details are both numerous and vexatious. Ideas, plans, estimates, discussions and orders are easily calculated upon in advance, but not the little worries incidental to all. Two members of a committee entertain opposite ideas, which must be reconciled; plans are made and are not acceptable to all; they are discussed and adopted. An order is given to carry out a plan, and the discovery is made that it conflicts with a plan of another committee. Negotiations ensue, war seems imminent, but peace is happily restored. Everything goes by contraries.

The one-hundred-and-one obstacles that faced Chairman Stuyvesant Fish and Committeemen W. E. D. Stokes, Stephen H. Olin, William Jay, William Waldorf Astor, Robert Goelet and Gouverneur Morris, were overcome and now the arrangements are completed. Over 6,000 tickets have been sold, at \$10 per ticket, and the demand for boxes is so great that \$2,000 has been bid for them. The Entertainment Committee declares the boxes are not transferable, so that all rumors that original boxholders have been speculating are false. The arrangements are as perfect as ingenuity to create and skill, backed by money to execute, are capable of being made.

HOW THE HOUSE WILL LOOK.

Of course it is natural that everyone shall ask, "How will the house look?" A change is rapidly coming over the temple of song where the divine harmony of voice and instrument speaks its own strange language to the soul of the attentive and appreciative listener. The sound of the hammer is heard within and without. The great exterior supper-room has completed the work of transformation. A floor has been laid over the orchestra chairs level with the floor of the stage. At the back, at the far end of this grand ball-room, or more familiarly speaking, to the back of the stage, there has been erected a double tier of boxes. In the centre, running to full height of the two tiers, is the President's box. Large palms will be placed over the entire front of the box, with a large American eagle and shield in the centre, surmounted by the words "Washington, 1789 and 1889" in colored electric-lights. It will be draped with silk curtains and flags festooned with flowers. All of these stage boxes will be handsomely

decorated with silk flags and adorned with flowers. The fronts of the lower tier of boxes are to be draped with old red plush as a background to the costumes of those dancing, and to be festooned with wreaths and flowers.

The auditorium is to have the front of the boxes and galleries decorated with medallions, plush, silk, lace, and silk flags. The boxes are to be mounted with large silk flags, American eagles, and rays of gas lights. The drop to be used to screen the stage is to be covered with plain bunting and flags appropriately draped.

The boxes will be occupied as follows:

PARTERRE BOXES—SOUTH SIDE.

Nos.	Nos.
1. Thomas Hitchcock.	19. William G. Hamilton.
3. R. T. Wilson.	21. Victor Newcomb.
5. James A. Burden.	23. Chauncey M. Depew.
7. Ambrose C. Kingsland.	25. Elbridge T. Gerry.
9. William Astor.	27. C. C. Baldwin.
11. Ogden Goelet.	29. Stuyvesant Fish.
13. Henry F. Garbey.	31. Robert C. Winthrop.
15. H. A. Johnson.	33. Abram S. Hewitt.
17. William D. Sloane.	35. Hamilton Fish.

NORTH SIDE.

2. Clarence A. Seward.	20. Robert Goelet.
4. J. Hampden Robb.	22. George Henry Warren.
6. James W. Gerard.	24. William W. Astor.
8. James M. Varnum.	26. Luther Konntze.
10. Byam K. Stevens.	28. James P. Kernochan.
12. Ward McAllister.	30. Samuel F. Barger.
14. Henry Clews.	32. W. Seward Webb.
16. James H. Beekman.	34. Adrian Iselin.
18. William Jay.	36. L. P. Morton.

FIRST TIER BOXES—SOUTH SIDE.

37. S. B. Elkins.	55. S. L. M. Barlow.
39. Opera-House Company.	57. S. V. R. Cruger.
41. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts.	59. Mrs. Paran Stevens.
43. G. G. Haven.	61. A. B. Gardiner.
45. James A. Hamilton.	63. Hugh J. Grant.
47. George S. Bowdoin.	65. Samuel D. Babcock.
49. Egerton L. Winthrop.	67. Edward Cooper.
51. Mrs. Henry W. Smith.	69. H. H. Anderson.
53. E. H. Hariman.	71. Theodore W. Myers.
	73. W. E. D. Stokes.

NORTH SIDE.

38. John Kean.	56. Cornelius N. Bliss.
40. Frederick J. De Peyster.	58. Brayton Ives.
42. W. C. Schermerhorn.	60. Henry G. Marquand.
44. Elliott and Theodore Roosevelt.	62. Orlando B. Potter.
46. Edmund R. Robinson.	64. John A. King.
48. J. P. Morgan.	66. George B. Ward.
50. Robert L. Cutting.	68. Smith Clift.
52. Seth B. French.	70. Clarence W. Bowen.
54. Frederick S. Tallmadge.	72. Alexander Brown.

THE FLOOR COMMITTEE.

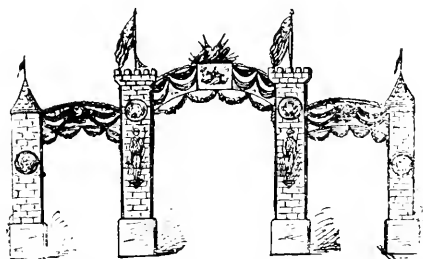
The direction of the ball will be entrusted to Mr. Stanton, and he will officiate as the Chairman of the Floor Committee, which is composed of the following gentlemen:

Walter Luttgen, Charles D. Miller, Allan McLane Hamilton, Elliott Roosevelt, Lloyd Aspinwall, Henry W. Bibby, J. L. Anthony, C. C. Haven, jr., Campbell Steward, Daniel Worden, Henry Gunther, William Steinway, C. Oliver Iselin, Samuel L. Morrison, Ridgeway Moore, Henry T. Carey, Edmund C. Stanton, John Hone, jr., John M. Bowers, James W. Beekman, Alfred Wagstaff, John J. Townsend, jr., J. G. K. Duer, Herman Oelrichs, Auguste P. Montant, D. Milliken, jr., Charles De Kay, Henry E. Howland, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, M. L. Routh, Daniel Appleton, Frank M. Lawrence, H. Le Grand Cannon, William Salomon.

Lander, the favorite musical director of the Four Hundred, to whose magic wand the dance music of many years has risen to fill the vibrant air while young maids and matrons danced the hours away in Delmonico's ball-room, will have 100 musicians under his charge. They will form two complete orchestras, and play alternately through the evening.

CEREMONIES AT THE BALL.

Edmund C. Stanton at 10 o'clock will stand in the vestibule and wait the entrance of President Harrison and the Presidential party, who will drive up from Chairman Stuyve-



TWENTY-SIXTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

sant Fish's residence on Gramercy Park. They will probably be late, so Mr. Stanton will have an opportunity to pace up and down the long vestibule on the Broadway side, which runs the entire length of the house. He will observe that Architect Joseph H. Taft, who designed all the decorations, treated it very simply after the Colonial style of white and gold, and that it is brilliantly lighted with electric lights, red, white and blue, arranged in national emblems. As he stands there he will know that the members of the Signal Corps and the Second Battery are standing in line on the floor forming a wide aisle free from the encroachment of light skirmishing parties of the Four Hundred. When the President arrives ten minutes after the Mayor, who has previously been ushered into an out-of-the-way place, there will be a fanfare of trumpets from eight trumpeters in Colonial uniform. The President will then be escorted by Director Stanton to the entrance of the ball-room, where he will be introduced to the Mayor, with whom he has just been dining at Mr. Fish's residence. Mr. Stanton will then evaporate or disappear, and to the music of national airs the procession will enter.

The Governor will walk on the President's right, the Mayor on his left; then Vice-President Morton and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut.-Gov. Jones and Mrs. Morton, Chairman Fish and Mrs. Jones and the remainder of the procession. At his box the President will receive the members of the Plan and Scope, Executive and Entertainment committees. After the presentations the Signal Corps and artillery men will form a half semi-circle, with the open side towards the Presidential box. The *quadrille d'honneur* will then be danced and the ball formally opened.

The dances and music will be as follows :

	Overture.....	National Airs.....	Lander.
		Rienzi.....	Wagner.
1.	Quadrille.....	Declaration.....	Wiegand.
	Polka.....	Rosebud.....	Dietrich.
2.	Waltz.....	Militaire.....	Waldteufel.
		Sweet Dream.....	Eilenberg.
3.	Polka.....	Hungarian.....	Lander.
		Comrade.....	Waldteufel.
4.	Lancers.....	Said Pasha.....	Stahl.
	Promenade.....	Fleurette.....	Thorne.
5.	Waltz.....	My Treasure.....	Strauss.
		Luna Belle.....	Aigrette.
6.	Polka.....	Telegraphic.....	Puerner.
		Pretty Maiden.....	Aronson.
7.	Waltz.....	Winter Echoes.....	Strauss.
		La Gitana.....	Buccalossi.
8.	Lancers.....	Marquis.....	Lacombe.
	Promenade.....	Poisonaise.....	Weingarten.
9.	Polka Redowa.....	Arm-in-Arm.....	Strauss.
		Alpine Violets.....	Fahrbach.
10.	Waltz.....	Blooming Youth.....	Wiegand.
		Santiago.....	Corbin.
11.	Galop.....	Skyrockets.....	Wernig.
		Dash.....	Wiegand.
12.	Lancers.....	Yeomen of the Guard.....	Sullivan.
	Promenade.....	Cupid.....	Bopp.
13.	Waltz.....	Lagoons.....	Strauss.
		Angelo.....	Czibulka.
14.	Polka.....	Fairy Tales.....	Roth.
		Eda.....	Funkenstein.
15.	Waltz.....	Confidences.....	Waldteufel.
		Pearl of Pekin.....	Kerker.
16.	York.....	One Heart, One Mind.....	Strauss.
		Oxford.....	Pinner.
17.	Lancers.....	Dorothy.....	Cellier.
	Promenade.....	Newburg Centennial.....	Helm.
18.	Polka.....	Sans Souci.....	Strauss.
		Bouquet.....	Dietrich.
19.	Waltz.....	Good Faith.....	Funkenstein.
		Said Pasha.....	Stahl.
20.	Galop.....	Now or Never.....	Baker.
		Holter Polter.....	Wiegand.
21.	Waltz.....	Vienna Women.....	Strauss.
		Paris Nouveau.....	Wohanka.
22.	Polka.....	Ticklish Waiter.....	Lander.
		Tarok.....	Miller.
23.	Waltz.....	Nick of the Woods.....	Wiegand.
		Carrie.....	Lander.
24.	Polka.....	Diamelli.....	Funkenstein.

Good Night. Home Sweet Home.

IN THE SUPPER-ROOM.

Now while the lights of myriad flames glorify the auditorium, and slipped feet glide over the smooth boards to the tuneful measures of waltz and polka, and the scene of beautiful women, bewitchingly dressed, changes as in the kaleidoscope, another scene of interest is taking place. There in the long supper-room the young man flirts and the young matron eats an ice and fires the young man's soul. Such is life.

The supper room commences at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, running through Thirty-ninth Street and up Seventh Avenue to Fortieth Street, making a room 45 feet wide by 475 feet long, accommodating 6,000 persons at supper at one time. The tables are arranged in the supper-room in the form of a Grecian border, with a passage back of them for the service, so in no case will the waiters interfere with the comfort and movement of the guests. It is to be entered from the grand vestibule through a passage to

the Broadway end, and the exit or return to the ball-room is to be through the large stage door on Seventh Avenue.

In the supper-room at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue there is to be a raised platform for the President's party that can be seen from all parts of the room. The President is expected to take supper at 12 o'clock. Immediately opposite the President's table there is to be a raised gallery for the musicians. At the Broadway end there is to be a large kitchen 30 by 78 feet, which is connected with the regular kitchen of the Opera-House. There are also to be several steam-tables located in various parts of the supper-room. So the facilities for serving the guests will be good, if not better than the best arranged hotel.

The menu for the supper is sufficiently tempting. Wine and supper are included in cost of ticket.

Here is a list of the delicacies that will be found in the buffet:

CHAUD.

Consommé clarifié en tasses for 6,000 people.

Café.

Huitres poulettes.

Bouchées à la Reine.

Terrapin Maryland.

Croquettes de Volaille.

Timbales Vénitiennes.

Filet de bœuf piqué, sauce poivrée.

Chapon au jus.

FROIDS.

Saumon au Beurre de Montpellier.

Bass rayée à la Borgia.

Truite saumonée à la Bayadère.

Filet de bœuf à la Russe.

Aspics de foies gras en belle vue.

Jambon historié.

Buissons de truffes du Périgord.

Pâte de canards.

Aspics de langues à l'Impériale.

Noix de veau à la Ravigotte.

Galantine truffée à la gelée.

Chaufroid d'ortolans.

Agneau de printemps rôti.

Bécassines et pluviers à la gelée.

Sandwiches de foies gras.

Salade de Volaille.

Salade de Homard.

SUCRERIES.

Gelée aux fruits.

Gelée Rubanna.

Charlotte Russe.

Charlotte douce.

Meringues à la crème.

Gaufres Chantilly.

Biscuits des Princes.

Brioches.

Savarins.

Gâteaux.

Petits-fours.

GLACES.

Vanille.

Pistache.

Framboise.

Café.

Ananas.

PIECES MONTEES.

AN IDEA OF THE SUPPER.

It is to be remembered that at least six thousand persons will want supper and wine; for where is the man in Christendom during a celebration who has the moral courage to say nay scornfully to the sparkling grape-juice when it is—free. And to all intents and purposes it will be free. Ye gods! Stokes, of the Hoffman House, who has the contract for supper, says there will be at least five thousand bottles consumed that night. Chef La Perrugne will be in charge or have on exhibition many of his best and cleverest works of skill and taste. The marvels he purposes to set forth in gastronomic designs are to be worthy of a hundred years of prosperity culminating in great rejoicing. The confectioner's art will be represented in sugar pyramids, busts of Washington, cupids, eagles, lions, nougats, candied fruits and other symbolical forms of national interest.

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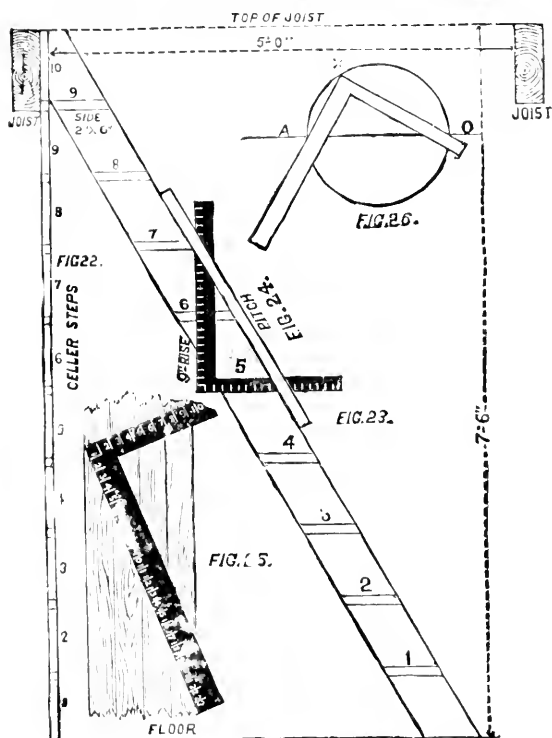
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